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## The Experience of Coercive and Forceful Sexual Activity Among College Undergraduates

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The Experience of Coercive and Forceful Sexual Activity  
Among College Undergraduates

by

Julia L. Anable

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School  
of Loyola University of Chicago in Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree of

Master of Arts

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1991

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## VITA

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## INTRODUCTION

Recent research has demonstrated that the experience of coercive and forceful sexual activity between acquaintances is common among adolescents and young adults. Researchers have also found that young people hold disturbing attitudes regarding the acceptance of male use of force against females in various dating situations; that there are personality traits which may make an individual more prone to being a victim or an offender; and that there are situational variables which may be important factors contributing to this problem. New lines of investigation have also been proposed, such as exploring differential attributions between males and females regarding when a woman's resistance of sexual activity is authentic.

This research focused on several goals. The first was to assess the rate of self-reported incidents of coercive and forceful sexual activity occurring among acquaintances in a sample of undergraduates from an urban, Catholic university. Another goal was to determine the methods of coercion and/or forced utilized by male perpetrators, and the methods of resistance employed by victims. Further, subjects were assessed with regard to two attitudinal variables: the degree to which they endorse the use of force



against women in dating/sexual situations; and the degree to which they are inclined to believe a woman means "No" when she resists sexual overtures. An additional goal was to determine the relationship, if any, among a range of personality traits and subjects' status as victims or non-victims, offenders or nonoffenders. Situational variables, such as the role of alcohol and/or drugs, location, and the relationship between victim and offender was also obtained. Finally, subjects were given the opportunity to write brief essays on their experiences as victims (for females) and perpetrators (for males), describing the impact sexual assault has had on their lives.

## REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Acquaintance rape and coerced sexual activity occurring between acquaintances are phenomena that have become topics of an increasing body of research in recent years. Acquaintance rape, as the term suggests, is the rape of an individual by an acquaintance, and in many cases, occurs within the context of a dating or romantic relationship. Sexual coercion involves obtaining sexual activity from an unwilling partner through manipulation, argument and intense verbal pressure. Both males and females can be victims of rape and other forced or coerced sexual activity, but these behaviors generally involve females as victims and males as perpetrators.

Most research dealing with the sexual victimization of women has primarily focused on stranger rape and childhood sexual victimization. During the past decade, however, a number of researchers have focused their efforts in a new direction, namely, the sexual victimization of women by dates and acquaintances. The results of this research have been alarming.

A review of the literature reflects high rates of reported victimization of women in their social relationships. Muehlenhard and Linton (1987) found in

their research with 635 college students, 77.6% of the women and 57.3% of the men had been involved in some kind of sexually aggressive activity while on a date; for 14.7% of the women and 7.1% of the men, this involved rape.

Amick and Calhoun (1987) found that 75% of the 206 female university students they sampled reported some degree of sexual victimization, with 15% reporting the use or threatened use of force to obtain sex from them against their wills. Of the total victimization incidents, 94% involved acquaintances, primarily romantic acquaintances with whom the victims had a relationship of greater than six months duration (80%).

In a survey of 201 college males, Rapaport and Burkhart (1984) found that 15% reported having sexual intercourse with a woman against her will, and 15% reported physically restraining or using aggression to obtain sexual activity (not necessarily intercourse) from a woman.

A survey of a national sample of 6,159 college students revealed that 27.5% of the women had been victims of rape or attempted rape, and 7.7% of the males admitted to rape or attempted rape (Koss, Gidycz & Wisniewski, 1987) (it should be noted that these authors did not differentiate between type of assault, i.e., acquaintance, stranger, incest).

Kanin, who pioneered the study of date rape, reports that in the three decades he has been researching this

topic, the rate of female students he has surveyed who were raped by dates has increased dramatically, from 3.6% in 1957, to 15% in 1985 (Levine & Kanin, 1987).

Gordon and Riger (1989) state that 55-60% of all rapes reported to police occur between acquaintances, and maintain that the actual figure is likely to be higher, as "many women do not tell the police about rapes by people they know" (p. 26). However, they add that the percentage of acquaintance rapes reported to police may be considered misleading, as in some jurisdictions a rape is classified as nonstranger when the rapist knows the victim but the victim does not know the rapist. This last point may account for the otherwise contradictory observation made by Estrich (1987), who notes, "Studies of women who contact rape crisis centers have consistently found that those most likely to report to police are those raped by strangers" (p. 11).

Gang rape on college campuses has been studied on a national level by Ehrhart and Sandler (1986), under the auspices of the Project on the Status and Education of Women (PSEW). They report identifying over 50 incidents occurring during a three-year period, and note that "on some campuses, Project staff were told, 'It happens almost every week'" (p. 2). They found that nearly all of the gang rapes reported involved fraternities, and state that "some fraternities, in invitations to their parties, actually

advertised the event with playful euphemisms such as "gang bang" or "pulling train" (which refers to the men lining up like train cars to take turns)" (Ehrhart & Sandler, 1986, p. 2).

Beyond assessing the scope and incidence rate of acquaintance sexual coercion and date rape, research in this area has explored several pertinent variables, including a range of personality and situational variables, attitudes regarding sex roles, beliefs about sexuality, and the role of alcohol and drugs.

Muehlenhard, Friedman and Thomas (1985) report that while most of the male college students they surveyed regard rape as definitely not justifiable, these same subjects nonetheless rated rape as significantly more justifiable in certain situations. Rape was less likely to be regarded as unjustifiable when a woman asked a man out on a date, and then agreed to go to his apartment. Under these circumstances, only 80% of the men with traditional sex-role orientations, and 87.1% of the "non-traditional" males, considered forced intercourse to be definitely unjustifiable.

Muehlenhard and Linton (1987) found several variables to be risk factors for sexual aggression during dating activities, including miscommunication about desired sexual involvement, heavy alcohol or drug use, "parking", and men's acceptance of traditional sex roles, interpersonal violence,

adversarial attitudes about male-female relationships, and rape myths.

Rapaport and Burkhart (1984) report that certain personality variables (immaturity, irresponsibility and lack of social conscience) and the endorsement of physical force in various sexual situations were good predictors of self-reported sexually coercive behavior. They write:

It appears that sexually coercive males act on a system of values wherein females are perceived as adversaries, and that this value system is potentiated by the characterological dimensions of irresponsibility and poor socialization. Sexual encounters become the setting for the behavioral expression of this combination of values and personality traits. (1984, p. 220)

A number of personality and situational variables have been found to differentiate between successful resisters and victims of sexual aggression. Amick and Calhoun (1987) report that successful resisters scored significantly higher on the California Personality Inventory subscales of dominance and social presence, reflecting a greater degree of initiative, persistence and social skill. Further, they state that victimization was significantly more likely to be reported by women who were in isolated sites, had a steady dating relationship with the offender, and who were not as clearly nonconsenting as were the successful resisters.

Levine-MacCombie and Koss (1986) found that acquaintance rape victims and avoiders could be discriminated by a number of variables related to response to the assault (or attempted assault). Avoiders

were less likely than victims to have experienced passive or internalizing emotions at the time of the assault, they perceived the assault as less violent (although the assault may have actually been less violent), and were more likely to have utilized active response strategies (i.e., running away and screaming).

Several researchers have noted the high incidence of alcohol and/or drug use among offenders and/or victims (Aizenman & Kelley, 1988; Amick & Calhoun, 1987; Kanin, 1985; Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987), as well as the possible role of location (e.g., going to the male's apartment or to an isolated area) in acquaintance sexual assaults (Amick & Calhoun, 1987; Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987).

It should be noted that all of the studies cited above involved college students (with the exception of a subgroup of high school seniors included in Kanin's early research in 1957). While researchers and other scholars often bemoan the fact that a large percent of current research is carried out with undergraduate subjects, thereby decreasing the generalizability of much of this research, the topics of sexual coercion and acquaintance rape are well-suited to research with university populations. Koss et. al. (1987) point out that research on the sexual victimization experiences of college students is extremely relevant in that they comprise a high risk group for rape, as they are in the age range of the majority of rape victims and

offenders. These authors note that government statistics reflect that the victimization rate for females is highest in the 16-19 year-old age group, and second highest among those who are 20-24. The rate of sexual victimization for women in these groups is approximately four times higher than the average for all women. Further, 45% of all individuals arrested for alleged rape are under 25 years of age. In addition, 26% of all individuals between the ages of 18-24 are attending school. Thus, college students constitute an important population with regard to this area of research.

Further, this author believes that research on the experiences of sexual victimization of college women by acquaintances is also important for another reason. College students represent an educated, generally highly functioning segment of our society. And yet, even these individuals report a disturbingly high level of coercive and aggressive sexuality in their social relationships. It will be argued that the experiences of these college students are not atypical of our society as a whole, but rather, reflect a disturbance in male-female relationships which pervades many of our normal social interactions. Many young men in this culture are socialized into the belief that it is all right (and even expected) to make attempts to obtain sexual activity from female partners, even when their partners indicate they do not want to engage in a particular sexual



activity. In addition, young women are typically socialized to be non-confrontational and compliant in interpersonal relationships; many learn to be responsive to the needs and demands of others over their own. These patterns of socialization can have detrimental effects in relationships formed between young people, impairing their ability to communicate in a straightforward and effective manner, and decreasing their capacity to understand and empathize with the perspective of the opposite sex. Despite the social progress that has been made in the past two decades with regard to the relationship between the sexes in a variety of domains (e.g., the workplace, academia, etc.), it is apparent from the reports of these young men and women that serious problems remain. As Johnson (1980) notes, referring to the high degree of sexual victimization occurring in the United States:

It is difficult to believe that such widespread violence is the responsibility of a small lunatic fringe of psychopathic men. That sexual violence is so pervasive supports the view that the locus of violence against women rests squarely in the middle of what our culture defines as 'normal' interaction between men and women. (p. 146)

Thus, the data obtained from this research was expected to reflect a high rate of coercive and/or forced sexuality among college students, as part of their normal dating rituals.

The research was conducted with several goals in mind. The first was to assess the rate of reported incidents of coercive and forceful sexual activity among a sample of undergraduates from an urban, Catholic university. This involved subjects written self-reports regarding a range of seven sexually coercive and/or aggressive activities. This "range of behaviors" reflects a continuum which extends from touching a woman against her will through her clothing to having sexual intercourse with a woman against her will. While only a small proportion of the male subjects sampled were expected to report having raped a woman, it was anticipated that a large percentage of the sample would indicate having engaged in some form of sexual activity against a woman's will.

Further, data was gathered as to the methods of coercion and/or force utilized, as well as methods of resistance employed by victims. As these behaviors occur among acquaintances, it was predicted that the methods used to obtain sexual activity would primarily involve verbal coercion, including arguments, manipulation, and threats, as opposed to physical force. In this vein, it was anticipated that women would primarily attempt to resist through reliance on verbal methods, including saying no, reasoning, bargaining and pleading. This kind of information is considered important, as it provides insight into the ways aggressors obtain/attempt to obtain coerced and/or forced

sexual activity, and the methods which are most effective, and ineffective, in combating them. Such information would prove useful in acquaintance rape prevention programs, in that most of the techniques women are taught to protect themselves against sexual assault focus on what to do to strangers -- carry mace, jab at their eyes, kick them strategically. Such information may not be as useful to the woman who finds herself the victim of an acquaintance, possibly someone to whom she feels emotionally attached. A woman in this situation may not be as likely to physically struggle against her aggressor as she might if he were a stranger. Research is needed which explores what methods of resistance tend to be employed by women who are victims of sexual aggression in social situations, and which methods are most successful in deterring this kind of sexual assault.

Additional information, such as the nature of the relationship between victim and offender, the role of alcohol and/or drugs in the incident, and the location of the incident was also obtained. This data allowed analysis of the possible relationship between various situational variables and the occurrence of sexual coercion and acquaintance rape.

Another goal was to determine the relationship, if any, among a range of personality variables and subject's status as victims or non-victims, sexual aggressors or non-

aggressors. It was predicted that most victims of severe sexual coercion and/or forced sexual encounters would score low on measures of dominance and social presence, reflecting passive, non-confrontational, unassertive personalities and interpersonal styles. Such personality traits are believed to render these women more vulnerable to sexually predatory males, as well as decreasing the likelihood that they will resist undesired sexual overtures effectively. Socially active non-victims, and women who have been victims of attempted (but successfully resisted) sexual coercion and/or force, were expected to demonstrate significantly higher scores on measures of dominance and social presence, as they have been in situations where they might potentially/did in fact experience sexual aggression, but successfully avoided or resisted sexual coercion and forced sexual encounters. Women who have been victims of less severe forms of sexual aggression (e.g., unwanted touching through clothing) were expected to demonstrate moderate levels of dominance and social presence. Males who report having coerced or forced a woman to engage in sexual activity were predicted to score low on measures of responsibility, self-control, and socialization, and high on dominance, reflecting impulsive, insensitive and aggressive personality characteristics. Coercive males were expected to demonstrate scores that approach, but are not as extreme as, those obtained by physically aggressive males. Non-aggressors were expected to

demonstrate the widest range of scores, but it was anticipated that they would, in general, obtain moderate scores rather than extreme configurations.

Subjects were also assessed as to the degree they endorse the use of force in various sexual situations. Research has been inconclusive in determining whether individuals who have been involved in sexually aggressive dating situations -- both males as perpetrators and females as victims -- are more likely to rate physical/sexual aggression against women as justifiable in certain sexual situations than are their respective male and female counterparts who have not been involved in such situations (Jenkins and Dambrot, 1987; Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987; Rapaport & Burkhart, 1984). A goal of this research was to explore the relationship, if any, between involvement in coercive and/or forceful sexual activity and attitudes regarding the acceptability of force against women in sexual situations.

Several researchers have suggested that an area of future research might involve exploration of the different perceptions of males and females regarding the authenticity of female resistance when they decline to participate in sexual activity. Koss, et al. (1987), for example, state, "A promising line for future research would be to compare violence and resistance attributions among sexually aggressive and sexually non-aggressive men. If differences

were found, the line of inquiry would lead to a new foci for rape prevention programs" (p. 169). This research pursued that line of investigation by utilizing a variation of the endorsement of force measure -- using the same sexual scenarios, but different directions -- to assess differences between males and females, victims and non-victims, and aggressors and non-aggressors in perceptions of whether a woman means "No" when she states she does not want to engage in any further sexual activity. These data were expected to provide valuable information regarding differences between the perceptions and attitudes of victims and offenders, and between subjects who have not been involved in sexually coercive or aggressive situations with acquaintances and those who have.

## METHOD

### Subjects

Subjects were obtained from the undergraduate subject pool of Loyola University of Chicago. Two hundred-seven subjects participated in this research, 102 females and 105 males. Subjects received course credit as compensation for their involvement.

### Materials

The materials described below were given in the order they are presented here.

First, subjects were asked to fill out a demographic sheet requesting information such as their sex, age, and religious background.

Next, they completed relevant subscales of the California Personality Inventory-Revised (CPI) (Gough, 1987): dominance, responsibility, self-control and socialization for males; dominance and social presence for females.

Subjects were then given the Endorsement of Force Scale (EFS) devised by Rapaport and Burkhart (1984), which asks subjects to rate on a 7-point scale from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree" whether they believe the use of force by a male is justified in a variety of dating/social situations. An example of a scenario included on this scale:

"A woman goes out on a date wearing a very low cut dress. They go to a bar, and both the man and the woman get slightly drunk. The man wants to have sex, but she refuses."

Following this, subjects completed the When No Means No Scale (WNMNS), conceived for the present study, which utilizes the same scenarios and rating scale as the EFS, but asks subjects to rate whether they think the woman really means "No" when she indicates she does not want to engage in the sexual activity suggested by the male.

Finally, subjects were asked to complete a scale inquiring about their personal experiences with a range of coercive or forceful sexual situations, from unwanted touching to sexual intercourse; this scale is a modified version of the Coercive Sexuality Scale (CSS) developed by Rapaport and Burkhart (1984). Modifications involved minor but important changes, such as providing a "choose not to respond" option for questions dealing with coercive/forced sexual activity, inquiring about drug as well as alcohol usage, and substituting the phrase "between a woman's legs" for "crotch." There are two forms of this measure, one for males and one for females. The measure for males also includes items asking about the nature of the relationship between the victim and the offender, the methods of coercion and/or force employed, and a number of other variables. The measure for females also asks for information such as the nature of the relationship between the woman and the



offender, the degree to which she resisted and the ways she did so, as well as a number of other variables.

In order to ensure that the items on the EFS and CSS reflected a common dimension, Rapaport and Burkhart (1984) calculated a coefficient alpha for both scales. The alpha coefficients were .90 and .96, respectively. The authors report confidence in the reliability of their scales.

It should be noted that none of the measures include words with criminal connotations, such as rape, offender, or victim. Rather, questions are phrased in terms of sexual activities which occur against a woman's wishes.

### Procedure

Due to the sensitive nature of this research, several precautions were taken to preserve the rights of subjects. The confidentiality of all responses was specially emphasized. Subjects were tested in same sex groups of no more than 10-12, with sufficient space between each subject to safeguard the privacy of their responses. The research process was briefly described, and questions encouraged and answered. Subjects were informed both verbally and in writing (as part of the Informed Consent procedure) that they might discontinue their participation in the research at any time, without incurring a penalty. After subjects signed the Informed Consent document, the consent forms were immediately collected so that subjects need not worry that their signatures would be attached to their responses.

Measures were then be administered in the order presented earlier. The measure which inquires about involvement in sexually coercive and/or aggressive situations included "choose not to respond" options. Finally, subjects were given a debriefing letter before they left the testing site, listing options they might pursue in the event they needed to discuss feelings which might arise for them as a result of the subject matter of the research.

## RESULTS

Demographic data for the subjects involved in this research are given in Table 1.

Responses of female subjects to the Sexual Coercion Questionnaire (SCQ) reflect that 62.7% have experienced some form of sexual contact perpetrated by a male acquaintance against their will. Of these, 6.9% report oral rape as the most extreme sexual offense by an acquaintance they have experienced, 9.8% report attempted rape, and 11.8% report vaginal rape. See Table 2.

Responses of male subjects to the Sexual Coercion Questionnaire (SCQ) reflect that 64.7% have engaged in some form of sexual activity against a woman's will. Among them are 13.5% who report oral rape, 40% attempted rape and 14.4% rape. See Table 2.

Of the females who report sexual victimization, 60.9% experienced coercion by males and 22.8% were forced (these percentages combined equal more than the percentage of women who report victimization, due to experiences of both coercion and force during the reported offense for some respondents). Forms of coercion reported were: verbal (43.5%); ignoring female's protests (32.6%); and providing female with alcohol and/or drugs (5.4%). Methods of force

Table 1

Demographic Data

	Females	Males
Mean Age:	18.68, sd 1.26	19.01, sd 1.57
Class Standing:		
Freshman	72.5%	63.0%
Sophomore	22.5%	30.5%
Junior	4.9%	6.7%
Senior	---	2.9%
Residence:		
Parent's home	35.5%	33.0%
Dormitory	57.0%	52.6%
Own apartment	6.5%	6.2%
Fraternity/Sorority	---	1.0%
Other	---	7.2%
Race:		
Caucasian	63.7%	79.0%
Asian	18.6%	9.5%
Hispanic	8.8%	6.7%
African American	8.8%	4.8%
Religion:		
Catholic	62.7%	74.3%
Protestant	16.7%	10.5%
Other	13.7%	6.7%
Jewish	4.9%	3.8%
No Religion	2.0%	4.8%

Table 2

Percentages of Females and Males Involved in Forceful and/or Coercive Sexual Behavior

Females

Note. Most extreme experience is listed. May have experienced others.

Touching (through clothing) of breasts, buttocks or between legs	13.7%
Unfastening/removing female's clothing or underwear	2.9%
Touching (under clothing) female's breasts	12.7%
Touching female's genitals	4.9%
Oral Sex	6.9%
Attempted Rape	9.8%
Rape	11.8%

Males

Note. May have reported committing multiple offenses.

Touching (through clothing) female's breasts, buttocks or between her legs	54.7%
Unfastening or removing female's clothing	33.9%
Touching (under clothing) female's breasts	35.0%
Touching female's genitals	31.0%
Oral sex	13.5%
Attempted Rape	40.0%
Rape	14.4%

included: physical restraint and/or other force (22.7%); and threatened use of force (1.1%). See Table 3.

When type of pressure utilized by a male offender (coercion or force) was related to high level (oral rape, attempted rape, and rape) or low level (unwanted touching or removal of clothing) of victimization, significant findings resulted, Chi Square(1, N = 61) = 7.99,  $p < .01$ . See Table 3.

Of the 64.7% of males who admit to engaging in sexual activity against a woman's will, almost all report having ignored female protests and/or verbally coercing the female. Only three individuals (3.1%) admit to physically forcing a woman to engage in sexual activity: one in order to touch a woman's genitals; one during oral rape; and one during attempted rape and rape. Methods of coercion utilized, as well as incidents of force, are broken down for each sexually aggressive behavior in Table 4.

Responses of both males and females indicate that they were generally well acquainted with the other person(s) involved in the sexually aggressive experiences they report. Of females, 27.4% report that the male who coerced and/or forced them into sexual activity against their will were steady dates, 25.8% report acquaintances, 24.2% dates, 16.1% friends, and 6.5% were almost strangers with whom the victims had little real relationship.

Table 3

Types of Force and Coercion Experienced by Victims and  
Chi Square Analysis of Coercion/Force by Level of  
Victimization

<u>Coercion</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Verbal	43.5%
Ignoring female protest	32.6%
Given alcohol/drugs	5.4%
 <u>Force</u>	
Used physical force/ restrained female	21.7%
Threatened force	1.1%
Used weapon	---

Chi Square Analysis of Coercion/Force by Level of  
Victimization

		<u>Level of Victimization</u>		
		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Totals</u>
<u>Type of Pressure</u>	<u>Coercion</u>	28	13	41
	<u>Force</u>	6	14	20
	<u>Totals</u>	34	27	61

Chi Square(1) = 7.99,  $p < .05$

Table 4

Types of Coercion and/or Force Males Report Utilizing

Note. Coercion=C Ignoring Protests=I Giving Alcohol/Drugs  
with Intent to Intoxicate=A/D Force=F

<u>Behavior 1</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>A/D</u>	<u>F</u>
Touching (through clothing) female's breasts, buttocks and/or between her legs	16.7%	25.0%	2.2%	--
<u>Behavior 2</u>				
Unfastening/Removing Female's Clothing and/or Underwear	14.9%	24.5%	2.1%	--
<u>Behavior 3</u>				
Touching Female's Breasts Under Clothing	14.9%	24.5%	2.1%	--
<u>Behavior 4</u>				
Touching Female's Genitals	12.6%	20.0%	2.1%	1.1%
<u>Behavior 5</u>				
Oral Rape	9.4%	5.2%	13.5%	1.0%
<u>Behavior 6</u>				
Attempted Rape	20.0%	16.7%	1.1%	1.1%
<u>Behavior 7</u>				
Rape	12.4%	6.2%	1.0%	1.0%



Males who admit to vaginal rape indicate that their victims were steady dates (70.0%), acquaintances (20.0%), almost strangers (5.0%), and "other" (5.0%). Victims of other offenses (including oral rape and attempted rape) were described as steady dates (65.2%), friends (21.7%), dates (17.8%), acquaintances (15.2%) and near strangers (4.4%) (percentages add to more than 100% due to offenses committed against multiple women).

The average length of time since female respondents experienced their most extreme offense was 13-24 months; as their mean age was 18.68, sd 1.26, the majority of them had these experiences between the ages of 16-18.

Age at the time of committing an offense was obtained only from those males who admitted to rape. Of those, 61.5% were 17 or younger at the time of their first rape, 23.1% were 19, and 15.4% were 18. Of those who have raped more than once, 62.5% stated that they were 18 at the time of the most recent rape, and 7.7% were 17, 7.7% were 19, and 7.7% were 20.

Female victims of coercive and/or forceful behavior indicate that their initial resistance to unwelcome sexual overtures was primarily verbal. None of the victims resisted physically in the initial stage of the assault. If they continued to resist when the overtures did not cease (90% continued resisting), they relied almost equally on verbal and physical resistance (slightly favoring the

latter). There was little variation across levels of female's self-reports of their degree of resistance, with a nearly even response rate across degrees of resistance. There was greater variation for perceived effectiveness of resistance. Methods of resistance females report having utilized, perceived degree of and effectiveness of resistance, and reasons for discontinuing resistance (if they did so) are listed in Table 5.

When type of female resistance (verbal or physical) was related to high and low levels of victimization, a Chi Square analysis revealed no significant results.

Male offenders report that females primarily resisted them verbally (82% for offenses other than vaginal rape and 81% for vaginal rape). Only 7.1% of the non-vaginal rape victims and none of the vaginal rape victims are reported by the males as having resisted with physical struggle, although 48% of the rape victims are reported to have physically moved away from the offender. Table 6 lists methods of resistance males report females utilized.

The mean score for females on the Endorsement of Force Scale (EFS) was 1.81, sd .903. The mean for males was 2.06, sd 1.11. On the When No Means No Scale (WNMNS), the mean score for females was 2.86, sd 1.19; the mean for males was 3.13, sd 1.11. (The items on these scales are rated on a Likert-type scale from 1-7, with 1 on the EFS reflecting strong disagreement that force should be used and on the

Table 5

Female Methods of ResistancePercentage

Note. Percentages based only on females who report victimization. Some victims utilized multiple methods.

## Initial

- verbal (saying no, pleading, etc.)	61.7%
- moved self away	33.3%
- moved male away	20.0%
- threatened to leave	6.7%
- tried to leave	3.3%
- physical struggle	---
- other	6.7%

## Continued Resistance

	90.0%
- verbal	64.8%
- physical	66.7%
- shouting	11.1%
- crying	3.7%
- other (breaking lamp over offender's head, leaving, etc.)	33.3%

## Discontinued Resistance

	10.0%
- felt awkward	50.0%
- felt disbelief regarding situation	50.0%
- fear	33.3%
- intoxicated	16.7%
- other	50.0%

Perceived Degree of Resistance

- a little	1.8%
- somewhat	23.6%
- quite a bit	23.6%
- very much	27.3%
- extreme	23.6%

Perceived Effectiveness of Resistance

- a little	21.8%
- somewhat	16.4%
- quite a bit	9.1%
- very much	25.5%
- extremely	27.3%

Table 6

Male Report of Female Methods of Resistance Percentages

Note. Percentages reflect only those males who report committing offensive behavior(s).

Resistance to Offenses Other Than Vaginal Rape

- verbal	82.0%
- moved male	12.2%
- physical struggle	7.1%
- moved herself away	4.8%
- other (facial expression, etc.)	17.1%

## Resistance to Vaginal Rape (collapsed across first and most recent rape)

- verbal	81.0%
- moved herself away	48.0%
- moved male	---
- physical struggle	---
- other	19.0%

WNMNS strong agreement that a woman means "No"; scores of 7 reflect strong attitudes in the opposite direction. It should be noted that the actual scale on the EFS is written in the opposite direction, but was reversed during scoring to avoid negative correlations.)

Two analyses of variance were performed with the results for both measures to determine if results differed significantly based on gender. The ANOVA for EFS by gender showed a trend but was not significant,  $F(1,188) = 3.01$ ,  $p < .10$ . The ANOVA for WNMNS by gender was not significant.

For females, the correlation between EFS scores and having experienced force was small but significant,  $r(90) = .210$ ,  $p < .05$ . A significant correlation was not obtained for the EFS and the experience of having been coerced. The relationship between EFS scores and the level of offense a woman experienced was not significant, although a slight trend was demonstrated,  $r(91) = -.19$ ,  $p < .10$ .

The correlation between females' WNMNS scores and their reports of having experienced coercion by an acquaintance was significant,  $r(90) = -.25$ ,  $p < .05$ , although the correlation between WNMNS and force was not. The relationship between EFS scores and level of offense experienced was not significant, but showed a small trend,  $r(91) = -.19$ ,  $p < .10$ .

For males, the correlation between EFS scores and having perpetrated force against a woman was significant,

$r(95) = -.24, p < .05$ . The correlation between EFS and coercion was not significant. Neither coercion nor force was significantly correlated with males' WNMNS scores, although there was a slight trend for coercion,  $r(95) = -.183, p < .10$ .

Significant correlations were demonstrated between EFS scores and four behaviors committed against a woman's will. Significant correlations were also obtained for WNMNS scores and all the offensive behaviors. See Table 7.

The mean score for females on the California Personality Inventory (CPI) Dominance subscale was 54.93, sd 12.16, and 55.66, sd 10.53 on the Social Presence subscale. Correlations between the personality scores and level of victimization, the experience of coercion and the experience of force were not significant. Significant correlations were obtained for Dominance and the EFS,  $r(91) = -.25, p < .05$  and Dominance and the WNMNS,  $r(91) = -.28, p < .01$ . There were no significant correlations between Social Presence and the attitudinal variables.

The mean scores for males on the CPI subscales are as follows: Dominance, 50.93, sd 10.82; Responsibility, 45.88, sd 8.87; Socialization, 47.97, sd 11.80; Self Control, 40.04, sd 10.72. Significant correlations were demonstrated between several of the personality variables and the EFS, the WNMNS, some of the offensive behaviors, and Responsibility was negatively correlated with the use of force. See Table 8.

Table 7

Correlations Among Attitudinal and Behavioral Variables for Males

Behaviors	EFS	WNMNS
Behavior 1 Touching (through clothes) female's breasts, buttocks and/or between her legs	.21*	.28**
Behavior 2 Unfastening/Removing female's clothing and/or underwear	.30**	.31**
Behavior 3 Touching (under clothing) female's breasts	---	.19*
Behavior 4 Touching female's genitals	---	.21*
Behavior 5 Oral rape	---	.24*
Behavior 6 Attempted rape	.27**	.22*
Behavior 7 Rape	.21*	.22*

df (95)

\*  $p < .05$ \*\*  $p < .01$ \*\*\*  $p < .001$

Table 8

Correlations Among Personality, Attitudinal, and Behavioral Variables Among Males

Note. Dominance = Do Responsibility = Re Socialization = So  
 Self-Control = Sc Endorsement of Force Scale = EFS  
 When No Means No Scale = WNMNS

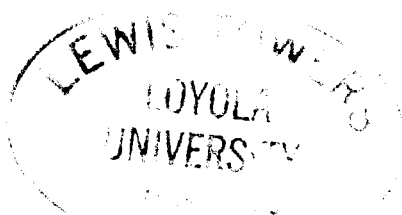
	Do	Re	So	Sc
EFS	--	-.47***	-.25**	-.26**
WNMNS	--	-.27**	--	-.21*
Behavior 1	--	--	--	--
Behavior 2	-.34***	-.25**	--	--
Behavior 3	--	--	--	--
Behavior 4	--	--	--	--
Behavior 5	--	--	--	--
Behavior 6	-.26**	--	--	--
Behavior 7	-.28**	--	--	--
Use of Force	--	.23*	--	--

df (95)

\*p&lt;.05

\*\*p&lt;.01

\*\*\*p&lt;.001





Information was also obtained for several situational variables. Of the women who report being forced or coerced into sexual activity against their will, 43.% indicated that the offender had been drinking alcohol and/or using drugs prior to committing the offense and 37.1% indicate that they had been drinking and/or using drugs.

Information about alcohol and drugs was obtained only from those males who admitted to rape. At the time of their first rape, 50.0% had been drinking alcohol and 8.3% using drugs; those who raped again indicated that at the time of their second assault 28.6% had been drinking and none had been using drugs.

Again among the males who admitted to at least one rape, 46.2% stated they were at their own residence at the time of the assault, 30.8% were in a dormitory, 15.5% were at an unspecified location, and 7.7% were at the female's residence. Among those who have raped more than once, 55.5% indicated the most recent assault they committed took place in a dormitory, 22.2% in the male's residence and 22.2% in the female's residence.

Information was also obtained regarding females' emotional responses to being sexually coerced and/or forced, as well as whether they told anyone of their experience(s) and if so, what reaction(s) they encountered. Anger was the most frequently cited (53.2%) emotional response victims experienced, followed by embarrassment (40.3%), sadness

(33.9%), guilt (30.6%), fear (24.2%), and "other" (14.5%). The majority of victims (77.4%) told at least one person about their assault, although a significant percentage told no one (22.6%). Among those who told someone, 91.5% told a female friend, 46.8% a male friend, 14.9% an unidentified "other", 8.5% a parent, and the police, a teacher, a counselor and a physician and/or nurse were each informed by 2.1% of the victims. Reactions were generally supportive (87.2%), several reactions were unspecified "others" (19.1%), some were suspicious (8.5%), some tended to ignore the report (6.4%) and others were blaming (4.3%).

## DISCUSSION

The results of this research reflect an extremely high degree of sexual victimization among the sample population. As expected, most of the coerced and/or forced sexual activity involved fondling or the unfastening of clothing, though a significant number of respondents -- both females as victims and males as perpetrators -- report attempted rape and completed oral and vaginal rape.

The fact that both females and males report that males tended to utilize verbal coercion in order to obtain sexual activity from a nonconsenting acquaintance is consistent with what had been hypothesized. Also consistent is the fact that females who report lower levels of victimization were much more likely to have been verbally coerced, while those who report high levels of victimization were almost equally likely to be coerced as they were to be physically forced. Thus, while force was much more likely to be used for a higher level offense than for a lower level one, coercion was almost as likely to be used by an acquaintance as force during the most severe offenses, perhaps because the female did not offer the same type or degree of resistance as she would have with a stranger.

It is important to note that while 22.8% of the females who were victimized report having been physically restrained

or in others ways physically forced to engage in sexual activity, only 3.1% of those males who admit to performing some sexual act against a woman's will report using force. The methods of pressure they admit to using were more often ignoring the woman's protests for Behaviors 1-5, and verbal coercion for Behaviors 5-7 (oral rape, attempted rape, and rape).

It is not considered likely that the discrepancy between male and female reports of pressure is accurate. While few if any of the males and females sampled were involved with each other in the incidents they report, it is probably not likely that more females were simply involved in forceful activities than were the males sampled. Further, it is not believed that males were merely less inclined to admit having used force against a woman, given what they were willing to admit having done against a woman's will. It is more likely that males and females have a different perception of what constitutes force.

Ageton (1983, cited in Estrich, 1987) also found that reports of force differed depending on whether the subject questioned was a male perpetrator or a female victim. Most of the males in her research reported using verbal persuasion (68 to 83%), while only a few subjects admitted to slapping or pushing (7-12%) or to using their size or strength to obtain sexual activity (4-12%). In contrast, 27-40% of the female victims reported being pushed or slapped

and 39-66% reported that the size or strength of their assailant was a factor in the assault.

Koss, et al. (1987) have also noted such findings, and have concluded, "It may be that some men fail to perceive accurately the degree of force and coerciveness that was involved in a particular sexual encounter or to interpret correctly a woman's nonconsent and resistance" (p. 169). The results of this research seem to support this assumption, though it is not clear if this is due to differing perceptions between males and females, or denial on the part of the males. The written essays of many of the male offenders reflect at best a lack of awareness and at worst a callous disregard of the meaning and impact of their behavior. In their own words:

It was not rape against any legal or moral statues [sic]. When we started petting she didn't want to and things just happen. No words -- yelling screaming.  
- 18 year old perpetrator of coerced rape, whose girlfriend had verbally resisted and tried to leave/make him leave

I never physically forced her to have sex, she always did even if she didn't want to.  
- 18 year old perpetrator of coerced rape, who admits to arguing with and lying to his girlfriend to obtain sex

I thought if I pressured her she would give in, but [she] did not.  
- 19 year old perpetrator of coerced attempted rape, who admits to lying to his girlfriend to obtain sex

Most of the victimization reported -- both by females and by males as perpetrators -- occurred between people who were closely associated as dates or in steady "boyfriend-

girlfriend" relationships, rather than primarily between acquaintances or near strangers. These results support the hypotheses that coercive and forceful sexual activity is a part of normal dating patterns for many young adults. It is felt that this kind of victimization can have profoundly disturbing effects for victims. Not only are they violated physically and emotionally in a manner that is demeaning and denies their autonomy as individuals, but they experience this assault at the hands of someone they know, raising doubts and fears about who they can trust and about their own judgement. The words of subjects who report victimization are illustrative:

I was only fifteen. My trust in friends and acquaintances (male and female) was greatly diminished. I felt that everyone I knew only liked me because they thought I could give them something (not only sexually). It is extremely upsetting to feel that way (and it hasn't gone away) because I was overpowered.

- 19 year old victim of forced fondling by a friend

I felt torn and upset for a long time. I also did not trust him because he tried to persuade me to go against my morals which he was well aware of. I also felt very much violated by him. As for my future relationships, they suffered greatly. I could not get close to any boyfriend and convinced myself that I would never have sex or be persuaded to have sex.

- 18 year old victim of coerced attempted rape

As anticipated, most females report that they resisted undesired male overtures verbally, at least initially. None of the victims physically struggled with their assailants during their initial attempt at resistance. When the male did not end his attempts, however, well over half of the

females who continued resisting also resisted physically (it should be noted that some "physical" resistance was coded under "other"; one woman, for example, did not engage in physical struggle, but did break a lamp over her assailant's head and run).

Further, no significant results were obtained relating kind of resistance to level of victimization, reflecting that these subjects were not more or less likely to use verbal or physical force depending on the level of assault. Rather, they tended to respond with a particular kind of resistance depending on what stage of resistance they were in -- initial or secondary. These results make even more sense when considering the fact that many of the victims and assailants had engaged in some form of mutually consenting sexual activity prior to the nonconsensual behavior. For example, a couple may have engaged in oral sex, but when the male pressured the female (e.g., with arguments, threats, etc.) to have intercourse, she resisted verbally. If he continued pressuring her, she may still continue offering only verbal resistance. Such examples did often occur, would explain the lack of significant findings relating kind of resistance to level of victimization (together with those women who physically struggled against lower level offenses), and are consistent with the earlier hypotheses that women would offer primarily verbal resistance both because they will be pressured primarily through verbal

coercion and also because they are emotionally attached to the assailant. Thus, the woman in the above example may become a victim of attempted rape or rape (obviously higher level offenses) while having resisted only verbally.

It must be noted, however, that most women who continued resisting did begin to resist physically in some manner. Clearly, they must have felt the situation to be serious enough to warrant such resistance, which is again an indication of the level of force they experienced. The eventual physical resistance of most victims may reflect that they found this method not only necessary, but also more effective. It would be of interest to know how males and females might differentially perceive the same situation, in which, as many of the males report, they simply "ignored the female's protests" and "went ahead and did it." A significant number of males gave these responses, and this may account for the kind of situation in which males perceived their behavior as merely ignoring female protests and females perceived it as forceful.

For their part, male perpetrators of coercive or forceful sexual activity report that female victims were far more likely to respond with verbal resistance than any other method of resistance. This was true for males who admitted to vaginal rape as well as for the other offenses. According to the males, very few female victims of offenses other than vaginal rape struggled physically, tried to move away or



make the male move. Victims of vaginal rape were even less likely, as reported by the male offenders, to physically struggle than were victims of other offenses. Their primary methods of resistance were verbal and trying to move away -- reports which create a very disturbing picture of what the experience must have been like for the females, who apparently attempted to extricate themselves from the assaultive situation using "socially appropriate" strategies rather than methods which may have been more effective. None of the victims are reported to have physically struggled against their assailant. There are other possible reasons for this lack of extreme physical resistance. One may be that while males evidently were not reluctant to admit committing these behaviors, those who defend against the coercive and/or forceful nature of their behavior with denial may not be able to admit the degree of resistance offered by the female. Another explanation of lack of physical resistance was suggested by a male who admitted to coerced (arguing, lying and ignoring) rape, who said, "Afterwards she [his girlfriend] said she didn't want to, but didn't tell me before or during because she thought I would get angry." It may be that fear of the assailant's reaction impedes more vociferous protest from some victims.

Most of the victims perceived their resistance as "very" or "extremely" effective, although a significant number did not. Obviously, there would have been a great

deal of variation in the persistence and/or aggressiveness of perpetrators, and given the limitations of after-the-fact self-report as well as varying perceptions among victims, it is not possible to know the degree of severity of the assaults. Thus, it is not known whether those who consider their resistance more successful were in fact more skilled at resisting, or instead were the victims of less aggressive perpetrators.

Neither males nor females, on average, endorsed the use of force against females in the hypothetical scenarios included on the EFS. Females were only slightly more likely than males to state that they "strongly disagreed" that the use of force was appropriate; this trend did not reach statistical significance. There was also a high degree of variance among responses with this sample.

There was only a small, positive relationship for females between having experienced force and attitudes regarding use of force, reflecting that women who have experienced forced sexual activity are less likely to endorse its use. Males demonstrated a slight negative correlation between endorsement of force and actual use of force against women, reflecting that the more likely they were to have forced, the more likely they were to endorse the use of force.

These results reflect that while most of the subjects, at least with regard to hypothetical sexual scenarios, do

not endorse the use of force, those who have been involved in forceful situations are less likely to endorse its use if they are female and are more likely to accept its use if they are male. These results are certainly no surprise.

Both males and females report greater uncertainty regarding whether a woman means no when she resists a male's sexual overtures than they did regarding whether the use of force was appropriate. Members of both genders, on average, were most likely only to "agree somewhat" that the woman's resistance was authentic. As with the EFS, there was a high degree of variance for the results of the WNMNS.

For females, there was a slight negative correlation for the WNMNS and the experience of having been coerced, reflecting that women who had not been coerced were more likely to believe a woman really meant "no" when she said so, while those who had been coerced were more uncertain. This raises an interesting question, namely -- are those women who are more prone to being victims of coercion actually less certain of what they would like to participate in sexually, and whether they really want to say no? If this is the case, it points to a possible reason why sexual coercion is such a pervasive problem among this population. If women present to the men they date as being uncertain rather than as clearly and adamantly resistant, many of these men may capitalize on that uncertainty in the hopes of attaining their desired goal. The women, for their part, may

be sending mixed signals to their partners, rather than clearly stating their uncertainty and their need for time to make a decision. This does not excuse the behavior of the men who take advantage of such a situation by subjecting the woman to coercive pressure, but it does shed some light on why such behavior may be occurring. A few subjects' essay responses speak to this point:

Sometimes or a lot of times I think they want to have sex when they say no. Many times my girlfriend has said no but then we end up having enjoyable sex the next moment.

- 20 year old perpetrator of coerced rape and fondling

It is just easier to let them touch me. This makes me angry at myself sometimes and I wish I would be more assertive with men when it comes to physical things. It affected my relationships in that I still do things I don't want to do (physically/sexually).

- 18 year old victim of coerced and forced genital fondling by a boyfriend

I just wish I wouldn't have let my love for him always get in the way just to make him happy. I needed to feel happy too.

- 20 year old victim of coerced oral rape by boyfriend

I love my boyfriend. This situation meant no harm to me. This may be a sadistic remark, but I like it when he is aggressive and forceful. It is very excitable [sic].

- 18 year old victim of coerced and forced vaginal rape by boyfriend, who reports she resisted verbally

Further, males demonstrated positive correlations between scores on the WNMNS and all seven of the coerced and/or forced sexual behaviors, reflecting that those males who are less likely to believe a woman really means "no" when she resists are also more likely to commit offensive behaviors, and with greater frequency.

Many subjects, both male and female, had strong feelings about this measure, as reflected in the essays they wrote at the end of the testing period. Some of these responses follow:

Men tend to think that when a girl says "no," what she really means is "yes," and boy are they wrong. When a girl says "no," she means "no."

- 18 year old female who has not experienced sexual coercion or force

I now realize that not all guys are considerate and are willing to put their feelings and urges aside for their partner. Before I thought that all I had to do was say no and let them know that I would only go to a certain point unless I wanted to go further; now I know that a lot of guys are only in tune to their thoughts and desires and believe that girls should always yield to them.

- 19 year old victim of coerced and forced oral rape by an occassional date

It seems to me than [sic] in any sexual context a woman's wishes should under no circumstances be tested or interpreted by her partner. It is a situation where that kind of pressure has no place. No simply means no.

- 19 year old male who has not engaged in coerced or forced sexual activity

One's rights, in my opinion, are sacred. The thought of violating a females rights in the ways [described on the measure] repulses me. Honor should call one to rise above any "urges" that would be a violation of another's rights.

- 18 year old male who has not engaged in coerced or forced sexual activity

Females scores on the personality scales were above average for both Dominance and Social Presence. Small but significant negative correlations between Dominance and both the EFS and the WNMNS reflect that those females who are more dominant (e.g., self-confident, assertive, outgoing, determined, etc.) are less likely to endorse the use of

force against women and more likely to believe a woman's resistance is authentic. No significant correlation was demonstrated between Social Presence and the attitudinal measures; this is not particularly surprising as there would likely be far more variation between degree of social presence a woman possesses and her attitudes regarding force and resistance than would be expected for dominance and these variables. The fact that there were no correlations demonstrated between the personality variables and level of victimization, the experience of coercion and the experience of force was unexpected. Continued investigation of the relationship between personality and status as victim or non-victim is indicated.

As a group, males scored below average on the personality scales reflecting level of responsibility, socialization, and self-control, and average for dominance. The significant negative correlations they demonstrated between the EFS and Responsibility, Socialization and Self-control reflect that the higher they scored on these personality scales, the less likely they were to endorse the use of force against a woman in a sexual situation. However, only Responsibility correlated with actual use of force, reflecting that more responsible males were less likely to use force against a woman. Negative correlations were also demonstrated between the WNMNS and Responsibility and Self-control, indicating that males who score higher on these

personality scales are more likely to believe a female's resistance is authentic. The negative correlations obtained between Dominance and admission of committing attempted rape and rape reflect that the more dominant a males personality, the less likely he is to coerce or force a woman in a sexual situation. This result is contrary to what had been hypothesized, but leads to an interesting new hypothesis, that being whether males who have a more dominant presence are less likely to feel a need to utilize coercion or force with women, as they may be more in demand socially and/or may feel such behavior is beneath them. Indeed, according to the CPI, these men are more confident, assertive, enterprising and outgoing than men who are low scorers on this scale; low scorers are characterized as weak, withdrawn, shy and silent. It may be that males who do not feel dominant, are more likely to act aggressively toward women to bolster their egos and sense of "masculinity." The emotional responses of victims varied in nature and by degree. More than half reported feeling angry (many at themselves as well as the offender), and many reported feeling embarrassment, sadness, guilt and fear. Some reported that the victimization did not really affect them in any way of which they were aware, while others reported being profoundly affected. In their own words:

My life has been shattered. I no longer know whom I can trust. I feel stripped of my inner being. I feel shaky around male friends -- almost as if they will attack me at any moment. My school work is suffering

because of the fact that I cannot get this off of my mind. I have been on an emotional roller coaster for the past five days, and there is no end in sight. I hate him for making me feel this way. I hate the fact that this has taken control of my life. It is my every waking thought, and the theme of all of my nightmares. Emotionally, I am a nervous wreck. I am jumpy, irrateable [sic], depressed, angry, sad and afraid. Physically, I have lost seven pounds because I cannot eat, or sleep. I am a complete wreck -- and I hate it!

- 18 year old victim of forced rape by a friend  
(occurred five days prior to testing)

I was very scared and untrusting after. Before I trusted everyone -- now I don't. I became depressed and sick and I never cared about my appearance. This has made a big difference in my life because I don't feel as safe and secure anymore. I hate the fact that I don't feel safe. It happened in my own home and I don't even want to be there.

- 18 year old victim of coerced and forced rape by an acquaintance

I broke down. I was scared. I was quiet and withdrawn. But, in a sense, because I felt violated I started to turn easy, being more flirtatious. Probably because I thought I'd never find a man that respects my wishes and me as a person. After a few more bad encounters, I realized this wasn't right and didn't satisfy me either.

- 18 year old victim of coerced rape by a date

Sexual abuse affects every individual in ways that very few people who haven't shared in a similar nightmare can comprehend. It's affects show up in nearly every area of a victim's life -- relationships, school, jobs. It affects the daily mind process, the physical aspects of life, and most importantly, self-esteem. There is no way I could possibly explain the profound affect rape has on women and in my case, as a child as well. Suffice to say that as an 18 year old girl, I am in counseling, I've attempted suicide, I've been pregnant, and it is almost 10 years after the first incident that I am finally coming to terms with a lost innocence and womanhood by default.

- 18 year old victim of forced fondling by a friend;  
also a victim of childhood incest



With regard to reporting the experience of sexual victimization, most victims indicated that they did tell someone, although nearly one-fourth told no one. However, most victims told only their own peers about the experience. Very few reported it to parents, counselors, or the police. This is an important piece of information for therapists, educators, parents, and others who have frequent contact with young adults and would be in a position to give them support and guidance if they were aware of the victimization. It may be helpful, though uncomfortable, for those who have regular contact with adolescents and young adults to understand that sexual aggression among young people is a common occurrence, experienced to some degree by most young women, and perpetrated to some degree by many young men.

There is a great deal that can be done in an attempt to ameliorate the problem of sexual victimization among acquaintances. On a societal level, young women can be helped to avoid victimization in many ways, including being encouraged to be assertive, to be clear and straightforward in their communication with others, to be aware of and responsible for their own needs and desires, and to place others' needs before their own only when they do so out of altruistic motives and are able to maintain their own individual integrity. Young men can learn to relate to women in healthier ways by helping them develop an appreciation of

the relational, mutual aspects of sexual activity, encouraging them to develop less physically and emotionally aggressive solutions to situations which frustrate them, and reducing the amount of degrading, exploitive stereotypes our society holds toward women and sexuality. Also important is the education of men and women in positions of authority in the judicial system, law enforcement, education, and the media regarding the pervasiveness and severity of this issue. Unfortunately, the inclination of some individuals in these important fields to blame, doubt, and dismiss victims is far from being a thing of the past.

It is also crucial that educators at the high school level discuss not only acquaintance rape but all forms of sexual coercion and force with both male and female students. Further, it would be helpful if such talks could be held with groups of university students, such as dorm residents, members of fraternities and sororities, and others. These kinds of classroom talks and seminars would have an even greater impact if students were encouraged to engage in dialogue with each other at the end of such presentations, to discuss common myths and distorted beliefs members of both genders have regarding relationships and sexuality.

In addition, high school and college counselors and therapists need to be made aware of the high rate of sexual victimization experienced by students, and learn how to

identify and work with these students. Koss et al. (1987, p. 169) suggest that "clinicians should consider including questions about unwanted sexual activity in routine intake interviews of women clients and they should more frequently consider sexual victimization among the possible etiological factors that could be linked to presenting symptoms." School therapists could also organize support groups for victims of all forms of sexual coercion and force, as well as organizing couples groups for partners who want to work on relational issues.

It is important to note, however, that as compelling as such seminars, workshops, and therapy groups may be in theory, in practice they may be extremely difficult to initiate and carry out. These efforts would essentially have as their goal dramatic changes in the ways men and women relate with one another; changes which are at odds with many of our societal expectations regarding appropriate male and female behavior. As Aizenman and Kelley (1988, p. 310) point out, "The idea of mutual interaction in a relationship and equality in sexual encounters may not be in conformity with the sex-role stereotypes and social conditioning that students bring from their families, home environment, and the media. . . . Creative programming must confront sex-role stereotypes and common communication problems for couples with the awareness that they may be suggesting changes in relationships that are not common in Western society."

As reflected by the results of this research and the work of others investigating this topic, sexual victimization among acquaintances is a serious (and too often unrecognized) problem in our culture. It is hoped that this research may play a part in continuing the dialogue on coercive and forceful sexual activity, by increasing awareness of the magnitude of the problem among university students, providing insights as to the issues involved, and suggesting possible means of reducing its rate of incidence.

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## **APPENDIX**



CONSENT/CONFIDENTIALITY FORM

Thank you for volunteering to participate in this research.

All of the information that we collect from you today is confidential. This means that it will be seen only by myself and qualified researchers, and will be used for research purposes only. The responses that you, as an individual, write down, will not be shared with your professor, your classmates, or anyone not directly involved in this research.

Further, the information is anonymous. Your name will not appear on any of the data we collect. This is to ensure that your answers remain private; you need not worry that others will know how you responded. This consent form will be collected separately from your answers, to further protect the anonymity of your responses.

If you should decide at any point to discontinue your participation in this project, for whatever reason, feel free to do so. Though I do not expect that this will happen, I want you to know that you may discontinue your participation without incurring a penalty of any kind.

Questions are welcome. If you have a question at any point during this research, please, do not hesitate to ask me.

Again, thank you for your participation. You are making a valuable contribution to this research.

Sincerely,

---

Jodi Anable

I HAVE READ THE ABOVE AND UNDERSTAND IT.

---

Subject

---

Witness

---

Date

Please answer the following questions.

You are:

- A. Female
- B. Male

How old are you? \_\_\_\_\_

What year are you at Loyola?

- A. Freshman
- B. Sophomore
- C. Junior
- D. Senior
- E. Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Where do you live?

- A. Parent's home
- B. Dorm
- C. Own apartment
- D. Fraternity or sorority house
- E. Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Do you belong to any campus organizations or teams? Circle all that apply.

- A. Student government
- B. Sports team
- C. Fraternity or sorority
- D. Drama or chorus
- E. Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

What race are you?

- A. Caucasian
- B. Black
- C. Asian
- D. Hispanic
- E. Native American

With which ethnic group do you identify, if any? (Please specify, e.g., Italian, Irish, Mexican, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

What is your religious background? (What you were raised, even if you no longer belong to that religious group.)

- A. Catholic
- B. Protestant
- C. Jewish
- D. No religious background
- E. Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Please read each description of a situation, and then state whether it would be all right for the man to use force in the situation. Use the following scale to indicate your answer, by writing the number for your response in the blank next to each statement.

- |                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 = Strongly Agree             | 5 = Disagree Somewhat |
| 2 = Agree                      | 6 = Disagree          |
| 3 = Agree Somewhat             | 7 = Strongly Disagree |
| 4 = Neither Agree nor Disagree |                       |

\_\_\_\_ 1. A man takes a woman out for an expensive dinner and dancing. She agrees to go back to his apartment with him. When he tries to kiss her, she pushes him away and says no.

\_\_\_\_ 2. A man meets a woman in a bar and buys her several drinks. They go back to her apartment, turn the lights low and make out on the couch. He tells her that he would like to have sex, but she says no.

\_\_\_\_ 3. A man and a woman meet at a party. They are dancing closely, and she kisses him. They go to his apartment but, once they are there, she refuses to let him touch her.

\_\_\_\_ 4. A man and a woman who have been dating steadily spend an evening together watching TV with the lights off. They kiss and she touches his thigh. He tries to get on top of her, but she pushes him away.

\_\_\_\_ 5. A woman comes over to a man's house for dinner and drinks. She agrees to give him a back rub, but when he tries to touch her, she tells him to leave her alone.

\_\_\_\_ 6. While on a date, a woman tells a man all about her past sexual experiences. She invites him to her apartment and says that she wants to have sex. Once they take off their clothes, she tells him that she's changed her mind.

\_\_\_\_ 7. A couple are at a party. They go into one of the bedrooms and kiss. He tries to get on top of her but she pushes him away.

\_\_\_\_ 8. A woman goes out on a date wearing a very low cut dress. They go to a bar, and both the man and the woman get slightly drunk. The man wants to have sex, but she refuses.

\_\_\_\_ 9. A man's lover invites him over for dinner and wine. They kiss and he asks her if she wants to have sex. She tells him no.

\_\_\_\_ 10. A man takes out one of his friends' ex-lovers. She is very flirtatious and touches him often. He takes her to his apartment and tells her that he wants her. She says no.

\_\_\_\_11. A couple meet at a keg party. They go into one of the bedrooms and begin petting. He wants to have sex, but she tells him she is willing to do anything but have sex with him.

\_\_\_\_12. A man and his lover are having a tickle fight. He tries to remove her clothes, but she says no.

\_\_\_\_13. A man shows up at an ex-lovers' apartment with a bottle of wine. The two of them get slightly drunk, and he tells her that he wants to have sex. She refuses.

\_\_\_\_14. A woman asks her blind date to tell her about his past sexual experiences. They kiss, and he tells her that he wants to have sex. She refuses.

\_\_\_\_15. A man goes out with a woman who has a reputation for being sleazy. He takes her back to his apartment for drinks. He asks her to have sex, but she refuses.

\_\_\_\_16. A steady couple go to an X-rated movie. The woman says that she is excited, and invites the man to her house. She says that she wants to have sex, but then changes her mind and says no.

\_\_\_\_17. A man and his date go to his apartment and begin petting. He tells her that he would like to have sex, but she says no.

\_\_\_\_18. A woman shows up at her boyfriend's house, and they have several drinks. They get slightly drunk, and the man says that he would like to have sex. His girlfriend says that she would have sex another time, but not now.

\_\_\_\_19. A man meets a woman at a disco who is wearing a see-through blouse. They have a few drinks which he pays for, and go to his apartment. They kiss, and the man tries to touch her, but she pushes him away.

\_\_\_\_20. A woman sits very close to her date and touches him often. She tells him that she would like to be alone with him, and they go to her apartment. They kiss, and he tells her that he wants to have sex. She says no.

Please read each description of a situation, and then state whether the woman really means "No." Use the following scale to indicate your answer, by writing the number for your response in the blank next to each statement.

- |                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 = Strongly Agree             | 5 = Disagree Somewhat |
| 2 = Agree                      | 6 = Disagree          |
| 3 = Agree Somewhat             | 7 = Strongly Disagree |
| 4 = Neither Agree nor Disagree |                       |

\_\_\_\_ 1. A man takes a woman out for an expensive dinner and dancing. She agrees to go back to his apartment with him. When he tries to kiss her, she pushes him away and says no.

\_\_\_\_ 2. A man meets a woman in a bar and buys her several drinks. They go back to her apartment, turn the lights low and make out on the couch. He tells her that he would like to have sex, but she says no.

\_\_\_\_ 3. A man and a woman meet at a party. They are dancing closely, and she kisses him. They go to his apartment but, once they are there, she refuses to let him touch her.

\_\_\_\_ 4. A man and a woman who have been dating steadily spend an evening together watching TV with the lights off. They kiss and she touches his thigh. He tries to get on top of her, but she pushes him away.

\_\_\_\_ 5. A woman comes over to a man's house for dinner and drinks. She agrees to give him a back rub, but when he tries to touch her, she tells him to leave her alone.

\_\_\_\_ 6. While on a date, a woman tells a man all about her past sexual experiences. She invites him to her apartment and says that she wants to have sex. Once they take off their clothes, she tells him that she's changed her mind.

\_\_\_\_ 7. A couple are at a party. They go into one of the bedrooms and kiss. He tries to get on top of her but she pushes him away.

\_\_\_\_ 8. A woman goes out on a date wearing a very low cut dress. They go to a bar, and both the man and the woman get slightly drunk. The man wants to have sex, but she refuses.

\_\_\_\_ 9. A man's lover invites him over for dinner and wine. They kiss and he asks her if she wants to have sex. She tells him no.

\_\_\_\_ 10. A man takes out one of his friends' ex-lovers. She is very flirtatious and touches him often. He takes her to

\_\_\_11. A couple meet at a keg party. They go into one of the bedrooms and begin petting. He wants to have sex, but she tells him she is willing to do anything but have sex with him.

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\_\_\_17. A man and his date go to his apartment and begin petting. He tells her that he would like to have sex, but she says no.

\_\_\_18. A woman shows up at her boyfriend's house, and they have several drinks. They get slightly drunk, and the man says that he would like to have sex. His girlfriend says that she would have sex another time, but not now.

\_\_\_19. A man meets a woman at a disco who is wearing a see-through blouse. They have a few drinks which he pays for, and go to his apartment. They kiss, and the man tries to touch her, but she pushes him away.

\_\_\_20. A woman sits very close to her date and touches him often. She tells him that she would like to be alone with him, and they go to her apartment. They kiss, and he tells her that he wants to have sex. She says no.

On the next few pages you will find some personal questions, most of them related to whether you have been forced to engage in sexual experiences which you did not desire. Please answer these questions honestly, and remember that your responses will remain completely confidential.

In your entire life, have you ever been forced or coerced into any kind of sexual activity?

If so, please describe the kind(s) of activity (kissing, genital fondling, sex, etc.). Also, state what your relationship was to the other person(s) (stranger, date, neighbor, uncle, etc.). If you have had this kind of experience with more than one person at different times, please respond only for the first and the most recent times. (If you choose not to respond to this question, please write that below instead.)

Now, think back only to experiences you have had with dates or people you've known socially (for example, at parties or in classes). Have you ever been forced or coerced to engage in any kind of sexual activity which you did not want by a date or social acquaintance?

A. Yes    B. No

If yes, how many times? \_\_\_\_\_

If no, has anyone tried to force or coerce you, but been unsuccessful? Describe what happened.

If nothing of this kind has ever happened to you, go to the last page.

Think back to the most extreme incident that happened with a date or social acquaintance. How long ago did it occur? Please be as specific as possible. \_\_\_\_\_

Did the most extreme incident happen while you were in college?

A. Yes    B. No

If no, has any such incident happened to you while you were in college?

A. Yes    B. No

p.2

What type of relationship did you have with the person involved in the most extreme incident you have experienced with a date or social acquaintance?

- A. None, almost a stranger
- B. Acquaintance
- C. Friend
- D. First date
- E. Occasional date
- F. Regular or steady date
- G. Other (please describe below)

What was the level of undesired activity during this most extreme offense?

- A. Touching your breasts, buttocks or between your legs, through your clothing, against your wishes
- B. Unfastening or removing your clothing or underclothing without your consent
- C. Touching your breasts, under your clothing, without your consent
- D. Touching your genital area against your wishes
- E. Having you perform oral sex, or performing oral sex on you, against your wishes
- F. Performing anal sex against your wishes
- G. Attempted penile penetration of your vagina without your consent
- H. Penile penetration of your vagina against your wishes

In what way did you indicate to him that you did not want to engage in this activity when he initially attempted it.

- A. Said "No" or "Stop it"
- B. Move or pulled away
- C. Moved his hands away
- D. Threatened to leave or that he would have to leave
- E. Tried to leave or make him leave
- F. Other (please describe below)

What type of pressure did he utilize after you indicated you did not want to engage in what he was suggesting/attempting (circle all that apply).

- A. Arguing and verbal pressure
- B. He told you things that were not true
- C. He used verbal threats, like, "If you don't, I won't go out with you anymore"
- D. He ignored your protests and statements that you wanted him to stop
- E. He gave you enough alcohol and or drugs that you were less able/unable to stop him
- F. He threatened to physically hurt you
- G. He physically restrained you (held your arms back, held you down, etc.)
- H. He used physical force (like hitting or pushing, etc.)
- I. He threatened to use a weapon
- J. He used a weapon



Did you resist?

A. Yes    B. No

If yes, what did you do? Please describe (saying "No", screaming, hitting, etc.)

If yes, how strongly do you think you resisted?

1	2	3	4	5
A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much	Extremely

How much do you think your resistance affected the situation?

1	2	3	4	5
A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much	Extremely

If you did not resist, please indicate why you did not.  
Circle all that apply.

- A. It felt strange to resist him
- B. You didn't think it would go as far as it eventually did
- C. You were afraid of his verbal threats
- D. You were afraid of his threats to physically harm you
- E. You were intoxicated with alcohol and/or drugs
- F. You had been physically harmed already
- G. Other (please describe below).

Had the offender, to your knowledge, been drinking or using drugs prior to the offense?

A. Yes    B. No    C. Don't know

If yes, please describe how much he had drunk, and/or what kinds of and how much drugs he had used.

Had you been drinking or using drugs prior to the offense?

A. Yes    B. No

If yes, please describe how much you had drunk, and/or what kinds of and how much drugs you had used.

What kind(s) of consensual (agreed to) sexual activity had already taken place immediately prior to the sexual activity to which you did not consent?

- A. None
- B. Kissing, hugging
- C. Touching or rubbing each other through clothing
- D. Removing outer clothing and touching
- E. Removing underclothing and touching
- F. Other (please describe below)

How emotionally connected to and trusting of this individual were you prior to this incident?

1	2	3	4	5
A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much	
Extremely				

How much did your feelings about him change after this incident?

1	2	3	4	5
A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much	
Extremely				

Do you blame yourself at all for this incident?

- A. Yes
- B. No

If yes, please indicate how much:

1	2	3	4	5
A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much	
Extremely				

Do you blame him at all for the incident?

- A. Yes
- B. No

If yes, please indicate how much:

1	2	3	4	5
A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much	
Extremely				

How upsetting was this experience for you?

- A. Not at all or very little
- B. A little
- C. Moderately
- D. Very much
- E. Extremely

What kinds of feelings did you experience as a result of this experience?

- A. Sadness
- B. Anger
- C. Fear
- D. Embarrassment
- E. Guilt
- F. Other (please describe below)

With whom have you discussed or reported this incident?

Circle all that apply.

- A. Female friend
- B. Male friend
- C. Sibling
- D. Parent
- E. Police
- F. Teacher or employer
- G. Counselor
- H. Physician or nurse
- I. Police
- J. No one
- K. Other (please describe below)

What kinds of reactions have you received from these individuals? If reactions vary among different individuals, indicate who responded in what way.

- A. Supportive, comforting, understanding
- B. Awkwardness, discomfort, we ignore it
- C. Suspicious, confrontative
- D. Blaming, rejecting, angry
- E. Not applicable
- F. Other (please describe below)

p.6

Was this incident rape?

A. Yes            B. No

Did you think it was/was not rape at the time it happened?

A. Yes            B. No

If you have changed your mind regarding whether this experience was rape, when did you do so, specifically?

Why do you think your opinion changed?

Now, please go over your responses to make sure you have addressed each point. Your care in providing complete answers is very much appreciated. Remember, your responses are completely confidential.

If you are willing to do so, please describe in your own words how this experience affected you. Try to explain how it affected your emotional and psychological state, your physical state, and your interpersonal relationships, including sexual relationships. How big a difference did this incident make in your life, and how do you feel about that?

The following is a list of situations in which some form of sexual intimacy is not equally desired by both participants. Think back over all of the sexual experiences you have had, and respond to these items according to how you actually behaved in the past. Please answer each item, indicating your response by circling the appropriate number. Answer honestly, and remember that your responses are completely CONFIDENTIAL. If, for some reason, you choose not to answer a particular question, circle the "choose not to respond" option.

I HAVE ENGAGED IN THIS BEHAVIOR:

0 = Never                      3 = A Few Times  
1 = Once                        4 = Often  
2 = Twice                      5 = Choose Not To Respond

I have touched a woman's breasts, buttocks or between her legs, through her clothing, against her wishes.....	0	1	2	3	4	5
I have unfastened or removed a woman's clothing or underwear against her wishes .....	0	1	2	3	4	5
I have touched a woman's breasts, under her clothing, against her wishes .....	0	1	2	3	4	5
I have touched a woman's genital area against her wishes .....	0	1	2	3	4	5
I have had oral sex with a woman when she didn't want to .....	0	1	2	3	4	5
I have tried to have sex with a woman when she didn't want to, but for some reason sex did not take place .....	0	1	2	3	4	5
I have had sexual intercourse with a woman when she did not want to.....	0	1	2	3	4	5

If you have never engaged in any of the activities listed above, go to p.8. If you have engaged in any of the behaviors described on p.1, please indicate what you said or did during the incidents. Each behavior will again be listed; please circle the appropriate letter indicating what you said and/or did. Circle all that apply to the situation.

I have touched a woman's breasts, buttocks or between her legs, through her clothing, against her wishes.

Circle all that apply.

- A. I just went ahead and did it.
- B. I finally persuaded her to give in by arguing.
- C. I told her things I didn't really mean so she would.
- D. I used verbal threats, like, "If you don't, I won't go out with you anymore."
- E. I ignored her when she said "No" or "Stop."
- F. I gave her enough alcohol and/or drugs that she was less able/unable to stop me.
- G. I threatened physical force.
- H. I physically restrained her.
- I. I used physical force.
- J. Other (please describe below).

I have unfastened or removed a woman's clothing or underwear against her wishes.

Circle all that apply.

- A. I just went ahead and did it.
- B. I finally persuaded her to give in by arguing.
- C. I told her things she didn't really mean so she would.
- D. I used verbal threats, like, "If you don't, I won't go out with you anymore."
- E. I ignored her when she said "No" or "Stop."
- F. I gave her enough alcohol and/or drugs that she was less able/unable to stop me.
- G. I threatened physical force.
- H. I physically restrained her.
- I. I used physical force.
- J. Other (please describe below).

I have touched a woman's breasts, under her clothing, against her wishes.

Circle all that apply.

- A. I just went ahead and did it.
- B. I finally persuaded her to give in by arguing.
- C. I told her things I didn't really mean so she would.
- D. I used verbal threats, like, "If you don't, I won't go out with you anymore."
- E. I ignored her when she said "No" or "Stop."
- F. I gave her enough alcohol and/or drugs that she was less able/unable to stop me.
- G. I threatened physical force.
- H. I physically restrained her.
- I. I used physical force.
- J. Other (please describe below).

I have touched a woman's genital area against her wishes.

Circle all that apply.

- A. I just went ahead and did it.
- B. I finally persuaded her to give in by arguing.
- C. I told her things I didn't really mean so she would.
- D. I used verbal threats, like, "If you don't, I won't go out with you anymore."
- E. I ignored her when she said "No" or "Stop."
- F. I gave her enough alcohol and/or drugs that she was less able/unable to stop me.
- G. I threatened physical force.
- H. I physically restrained her.
- I. I used physical force.
- J. Other (please describe below).

I have had oral sex with a woman when she didn't want to.

Circle all that apply.

- A. I just went ahead and did it.
- B. I finally persuaded her to give in by arguing.
- C. I told her things I didn't really mean so she would.
- D. I used verbal threats, like, "If you don't, I won't go out with you anymore."
- E. I ignored her when she said "No" or "Stop."
- F. I gave her enough alcohol and/or drugs that she was less able/unable to stop me.
- G. I threatened physical force.
- H. I physically restrained her.
- I. I used physical force.
- J. Other (please describe below).



I have tried to have sex with a woman when she didn't want to, but for some reason sex did not take place.

Circle all that apply.

- A. I just went ahead and did it.
- B. I finally persuaded her to give in by arguing.
- C. I told her things I didn't really mean so she would.
- D. I used verbal threats, like, "If you don't, I won't go out with you anymore."
- E. I ignored her when she said "No" or "Stop."
- F. I gave her enough alcohol and/or drugs that she was less able/unable to stop me.
- G. I threatened physical force.
- H. I physically restrained her.
- I. I used physical force.
- J. Other (please describe below).

I have had sexual intercourse with a woman when she did not want to.

Circle all that apply.

- A. I just went ahead and did it.
- B. I finally persuaded her to give in by arguing.
- C. I told her things I didn't really mean so she would.
- D. I used verbal threats, like, "If you don't, I won't go out with you anymore."
- E. I ignored her when she said "No" or "Stop."
- F. I gave her enough alcohol and/or drugs that she was less able/unable to stop me.
- G. I threatened physical force.
- H. I physically restrained her.
- I. I used physical force.
- J. Other (please describe below).

If you have had sex with a woman when she didn't want to, please answer the following questions. If you have not, go to page 8. You will notice that these questions ask about both the first time and the most recent time you have had sex with a woman who did not want to. If there has been only one such incident in your experience, respond to the questions asking about the first time, and write N/A (not applicable) in the blank asking about the most recent incident.

1. How old were you the first time this happened? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How old were you the most recent time it happened? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Were you drinking alcohol?  
The first time? \_\_\_\_\_ The most recent time? \_\_\_\_\_
4. If yes, how many drinks had you had?  
The first time? \_\_\_\_\_ The most recent time? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Were you using drugs?  
The first time? \_\_\_\_\_ The most recent time? \_\_\_\_\_
6. If yes, what kind(s), and how much? (Please list below).  
The first time:  
  
The most recent time:  
  
  
7. Where were you the first time it happened?  
A. At my residence (please specify, e.g., apartment, dorm, fraternity, parent's house, etc.).  
  
B. At her residence (please specify, e.g., apartment, dorm, parent's house, etc.).  
  
C. In a car  
D. Other (please describe below).  
  
The most recent time?  
A. At my residence (please specify, e.g., apartment, dorm, fraternity, parent's house, etc.)  
  
B. At her residence (please specify, e.g., apartment, dorm, parent's house, etc.)  
  
C. In a car  
D. Other (please describe below)

How did you know the woman involved in the first incident did not want to have sex? Circle all that apply.

- A. She directly said "No" or "Stop"
- B. She moved or pulled away
- C. She gave reasons why she did not want to
- D. She tried to leave or tried to make you leave
- E. She became angry, raised her voice, etc.
- F. She used physical force (hit, pushed, etc.)
- G. Other (please describe below)

How did you know the woman involved in the most recent incident did not want to have sex? Circle all that apply.

- A. She directly said "No" or "Stop"
- B. She moved or pulled away
- C. She gave reasons why she did not want to
- D. She tried to leave or tried to make you leave
- E. She became angry, raised her voice, etc.
- F. She used physical force (hit, pushed, etc.)
- G. Other (please describe below)

Was anyone else present during the first incident?

- A. Yes
- B. No

If yes, did the other individual(s) also have sex with the woman when she did not want to?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Was anyone else present during the most recent incident?

- A. Yes
- B. No

If yes, did the other individual(s) also have sex with the woman when she did not want to?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Think about the kind of relationship you had with the woman before the incident took place.

With the first incident, what kind of relationship did you have?

- A. None, she was a total stranger
- B. Acquaintance (met at a party, in a class, etc.)
- C. Friend
- D. First date
- E. Occasional date
- F. Regular or steady date
- G. Other (please describe below).

With the most recent incident, what kind of relationship did you have?

- A. None, she was a total stranger
- B. Acquaintance (met at a party, in a class, etc.)
- C. Friend
- D. First date
- E. Occasional date
- F. Regular or steady date
- G. N/A
- H. Other (please describe below).

What was the level of sexual activity the two of you both agreed to engage in immediately prior to the point when the woman indicated she did not want to go further? Circle all that apply.

The first time:

- A. None
- B. Kissing, hugging
- C. Touching or rubbing each other through clothing
- D. Removing outer clothing and touching
- E. Removing underclothing and touching
- F. Other (please describe below)

The most recent time:

- A. None
- B. Kissing, hugging
- C. Touching or rubbing each other through clothing
- D. Removing outer clothing and touching
- E. Removing underclothing and touching
- F. Other (please describe below)

p.8

If you responded on p.1 that you have engaged in one or more of the behaviors listed (but have not had sex with a woman when she did not want to) describe the nature of the relationship(s) with the woman or women involved (e.g., stranger, acquaintance, date, girlfriend).

How did you know she (or they) did not want to engage in the sexual activity you were suggesting or initiating? (e.g. she said no, she struggled, she tried to talk me out of it, etc.)

If you responded on page 1 that you have tried to have sex with a woman when she did not want to, but for some reason sex did not occur, please describe why you did not have sex at that time.

Whether or not you have had sex with a woman when she did not want to, if you would like to make any comments or explain any of your answers, please do so in the space provided below.

Now, please go over your responses to make sure you have addressed each point. Your care in providing complete answers is appreciated. Remember, your responses are completely confidential.

I want to thank you for your time and patience in helping with this research. This research project has to do with coerced or forced sexual activity that occurs between men and women. While this kind of behavior does occur frequently, it is not acceptable, and there is a great deal men and women can do to lessen its rate of incidence. Women can be more clear with their dates and/or sexual partners regarding the level of sexual activity in which they want to engage. They can also learn to be more aware of environmental cues which indicate they are in an "at risk" situation, and can develop skills to help them be more assertive in these situations. Men can learn to accept a woman's "No" as a no, no matter what the circumstances. The above are only a few of the ways individuals can have a positive impact on this problem.

If, as a result of feelings that may have arisen for you due to the subject matter of the questions you have been asked to answer, you find that you would like to speak to someone about your feelings, there are several options open to you:

You may feel free to speak with me directly after the session is completed. Or, you may write down your first name only, along with your phone number, give it to me either after the session or in my mailbox in the psychology office, and I will contact you.

You may call Al DeWolfe, whose phone number is 508-2972. He is one of the faculty members supervising this research.

Or, you may like to speak with someone at The Counseling Center, located on the first floor of Damen Hall, by the elevators. Their phone number is 508-2740.

Again, your participation is appreciated.

Jodi Anable

APPROVAL SHEET

The thesis submitted by Julia Anable has been read and approved by the following committee:

Dr. Alan DeWolfe, Director  
Professor, Psychology, Loyola

Dr. Dan McAdams  
Professor, School of Education and Social Policy,  
Northwestern University

The final copies have been examined by the director of the thesis and the signature which appears below verifies the fact that any necessary changes have been incorporated and that the thesis is now given final approval by the Committee with reference to content and form.

The thesis is therefore accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Psychology.

Date

11/14/90

Director's Signature

Alan S. DeWolfe